



## ANTAGONISM TO SUGAR COMMISSIONS APPEARS TO BE RIFE IN NEW YORK

### Brokers See Their Bread and Butter Slipping From Them In Policies For Control

Progress of the readjustment of the sugar market, "dissatisfaction among the brokers in New York with the work of the sugar commissions, comment on the testimony of Claus Spreckels before the senate investigation committee, mention of a probable bumper crop in Cuba and a probably higher basis for Hawaiian sugar are some of the points of special and more than ordinary interest that are set forth in the last letter, dated December 15, which a large local agency has received from its New York house. Belief in a higher rate for Hawaiian sugar is based on the facts that were published in The Advertiser early this week relative to probable Cuban freight rates.

The letter follows in full:

#### Sugar Market

"There have been some sales this week of Venezuela and Cuban. The former amounted to 9000 bags prompt shipment and were taken by the International Sugar Commission at the 6.90 cent basis. The latter are for December shipment and being reasonably due in 30 days make a new basis for Hawaiian sugar. The quantity is said to be 10,000 bags and is sold to the International Sugar Commission at 4.90 cents C. & F. making a duty paid price of 5.92 cents. It is believed the sellers are absorbing some freight or are taking advantage of a hangover charter freight rate.

"Stocks in all hands here are again down to 6.893, and the sugar famine still prevails despite all assurances to the contrary.

#### Senate Investigation

"Yesterday morning a congressional investigation commenced in Washington with Claus Spreckels the first on the stand. Mr. Spreckels' testimony yesterday will undoubtedly reach you in the public prints. It calls attention to facts which have been much talked of on the street and the attempt of the sugar commission to control the market is responsible in a large degree for the famine in sugar from which this section of the country has been afflicted since November last. Mr. Spreckels is not only a member of the food commission but also of the senate investigation committee. Senator Reed, is bitterly antagonistic to Mr. Hoover and his associates of the food commission, and that Mr. Spreckels has a bone to pick with them on his own account. It is anticipated that some unpublishable statements will be forthcoming.

"The whole 'street' which sees its bread and butter in jeopardy is aroused to a pitch of indignation which is barely held in control. For some reason the food commissioners have not made a hit with the sugar trade notwithstanding that at one time the spirit of sacrifice for patriotic purposes was evident on every hand. Bitter charges of meddling, muddling the hands, from mouthing to mouth and seeking favoritism to certain powerful interests, has completely upset the equanimity of the broker fraternity, not to speak of the ultimate consumer who is always the goat anyhow. Meantime the summering to Washington of pretty nearly every man of note engaged in the sugar industry here is causing a paralyzation of business that is a little disconcerting and annoying just at this time when gathering up of stray threads is all important.

#### Bumper Cuban Crop

"Himely is out with a whooper of an estimate for the new crop of Cuba, viz: 3,029,557 tons if everything goes favorably, but 3,200,000 tons is still Willett & Gray's figure. The number of cents per ton is now reported at 38 as against 35, 35 and 44, the same approximate dates in 1916, 1915 and 1914. Very favorable harvesting weather permits the rapid increase of cents now working. We have already stated in a former letter that we did not expect any excessive number of cents would start up before the end of this month for which there are two reasons. The surplus of the cane is improving right along and milling 16 percent cane is just as costly as milling 12 percent can and, under the new dispensation, there is no premium for early sugar or, in other words, December shipment sugar is going to be worth no more here than January, February or March sugar made from former crops.

#### Refined Price is Lowered

"On Monday last the American Sugar Refining Company reduced its basis for granulated sugar to 1.15 less 2 percent but Howell still quotes 8.35 cents. As they are the only refiners here who have any sugar to sell there are no others quoting nearer than Philadelphia. On Wednesday the New York basis price of beet sugar was advanced 10 cents to 7.35 cents and may be advanced still further if circumstances warrant. This automatically raises the basic price of Western beet and cane granulated. The latest edict of the International Sugar Commission is that the per capita consumption of sugar in the United States must be reduced in 1918 to 36 pounds.

"We hope to send you a rather racy commentary on this subject in the course of a day or two.

#### Hawaiian Sugar Basis

"Since the foregoing was written we hear that 38 1/2 cents per 100 pounds

is likely to be the freight rate agreed upon between north side ports in Cuba and New York for new crop deliveries. Whether or not the sellers will be compelled to absorb this excess over 30 cents is problematical, but if not, then 6.92 cents might be the basis for our sugar."

## DIVIDENDS CUT BY TWO PLANTATIONS

Reductions in dividends by two island plantation companies were recently announced from the San Francisco offices of the companies in a letter received here. The action is brought about by increased costs and increased war taxes. It has been expected that such action would come from a number of plantations and that the reductions in dividends in other instances will come from cutting off extra dividend declarations. The plantations that have announced reductions are Hawaiian and Hutchinson Sugar Plantations. The holdings originally included three separate mills, one at Naalehu, one at Honoapi and another at Hilo, representing as many distinct plantations.

In 1889 the Hutchinson Sugar Company came into existence, when the mills were practically amalgamated, the mill at Hilo being dismantled at that time, while the mill at Naalehu remained in operation until 1909, when the mill at Honoapi was sufficiently enlarged to handle the entire crop of the plantation, but few evidences remaining at the other two points to indicate the former mill sites. The mill was kept at Honoapi, from the fact that the government landing was easy of access, the same being within a few minutes' haul from the mill warehouse.

#### Water Big Factor

The landing of this plantation lies in what might be termed a semi-dry belt, where a shortage of rainfall at times seriously interferes with the growing crop. Owing to this fact, a tremendous sum of money has been expended in securing sufficient water for fluming and for ordinary plantation use, more than sixty miles of fluming having been constructed for the purpose, and the mountains invaded to the depth of twelve miles before even preliminary water sources could be tapped. The land being of a porous nature much rainfall is necessary for best results, and the recent drought has done much to retard the 1918 plant crop, much replanting becoming necessary in order to secure a satisfactory stand.

#### Acres in Cane

The plantation has a little more than five thousand acres under cultivation, and as grinding depends largely upon the supply of water for fluming, the mill is kept going at intervals pretty much during the entire year. The output for the present season is estimated to be in the neighborhood of 6500 tons, but would have been much more had the recent drought not been so severe. The mill has a capacity of fifty tons of sugar daily and within the past five years, under the efficient management of Mr. George Gibb, much modern machinery has been added to the equipment. One of the principal features in connection with the mill is the well equipped machine shop which is a part of the late machinery installed, and wherein any ordinary breakage in the mill is repaired.

#### Stock Ranch Included

The Waiohinu Agriculture and Grazing Company, with a herd of more than five thousand head of fine cattle, is also owned and controlled by the Hutchinson Company, the thousands of acres of pasture lands devoted to ranch purposes adjoining the mill. The plantation employees are furnished with their meat from the ranch at cost, which amounts to about twelve cents per pound, the meat being dressed and handled through a local butcher shop provided by the plantation for the purpose. Here, too, is where the drought has got in its deadly work, for it has so badly cooked the pasture that while there may be a plentiful supply of cattle, yet there is a decided lack of cattle which might be consumed in proper condition for the butcher, the supply of choice beef has been greatly curtailed through the failure of rain. This condition has also had much to do with the non-shipment of cattle to the Honolulu market. However, the breaking of the long drought has greatly improved the pasture land and the regular shipping will probably be resumed in the near future.

#### Management of the Cattle Ranch

The management of the cattle ranch is in the able hands of E. H. Edwards, who for the past ten years has laboriously and with commendable success, the satisfactory results which obtain today.

#### Labor Well Cared For

Manager Gibb gives his personal attention to the comfort of his workmen, providing his skilled labor with separate cottages equipped with every modern convenience and pleasant surroundings, while the unskilled labor is housed in neat cottages surrounded by the very latest in sanitary fixtures. An indication of the contentment of the labor on this plantation is manifested in the fact that not more than a dozen who enjoyed the bonus money quit their work. Inasmuch as there are subjects here from all parts of the globe, just as there are on other plantations, yet there seems to be that feeling of fellowship among the employees here, which applies to both skilled and unskilled workmen, that binds them in a kind of companionship which is a factor of the well regulated institution.

The writer has had the pleasure of the hospitality of Manager and Mrs. Gibb, and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. de la Nux, the latter residing in Hilo, in a home which is known far and wide for its genuine hospitable portals.

#### Company's Social Staff

Those responsible for the highly satisfactory condition of the plantation are: Manager George Gibb, Head Overseer A. A. Forey, Section Manager L. A. de la Nux (Hilo section), Head Bookkeeper F. A. Hammett, Assistant Bookkeeper L. Forrest, Engineer David Marine, Chemist and Sugar Boiler V. Marcellino, Field Overseer O. C. Wharton, Wharfinger J. Kachia and Physician Carl Hoffman.

## Hutchinson Sugar Plantation In Fine Condition

### Waving Fields of Green Cane On Mountain Side Make Attractive Appearance—Was Affected Some By Drought

(E. F. Bridgewater in Hilo Post-Herald)

NAALEHU, December 15.—Stretching along the upper side of the government for a distance of more than ten miles, and coating the slopes of Mauna Loa to an elevation of nearly three thousand feet with a waving green mantle of sugar cane, is the Hutchinson Sugar Plantation. The holdings originally included three separate mills, one at Naalehu, one at Honoapi and another at Hilo, representing as many distinct plantations.

In 1889 the Hutchinson Sugar Company came into existence, when the mills were practically amalgamated, the mill at Hilo being dismantled at that time, while the mill at Naalehu remained in operation until 1909, when the mill at Honoapi was sufficiently enlarged to handle the entire crop of the plantation, but few evidences remaining at the other two points to indicate the former mill sites. The mill was kept at Honoapi, from the fact that the government landing was easy of access, the same being within a few minutes' haul from the mill warehouse.

The landing of this plantation lies in what might be termed a semi-dry belt, where a shortage of rainfall at times seriously interferes with the growing crop. Owing to this fact, a tremendous sum of money has been expended in securing sufficient water for fluming and for ordinary plantation use, more than sixty miles of fluming having been constructed for the purpose, and the mountains invaded to the depth of twelve miles before even preliminary water sources could be tapped. The land being of a porous nature much rainfall is necessary for best results, and the recent drought has done much to retard the 1918 plant crop, much replanting becoming necessary in order to secure a satisfactory stand.

#### Acres in Cane

The plantation has a little more than five thousand acres under cultivation, and as grinding depends largely upon the supply of water for fluming, the mill is kept going at intervals pretty much during the entire year. The output for the present season is estimated to be in the neighborhood of 6500 tons, but would have been much more had the recent drought not been so severe. The mill has a capacity of fifty tons of sugar daily and within the past five years, under the efficient management of Mr. George Gibb, much modern machinery has been added to the equipment. One of the principal features in connection with the mill is the well equipped machine shop which is a part of the late machinery installed, and wherein any ordinary breakage in the mill is repaired.

#### Stock Ranch Included

The Waiohinu Agriculture and Grazing Company, with a herd of more than five thousand head of fine cattle, is also owned and controlled by the Hutchinson Company, the thousands of acres of pasture lands devoted to ranch purposes adjoining the mill. The plantation employees are furnished with their meat from the ranch at cost, which amounts to about twelve cents per pound, the meat being dressed and handled through a local butcher shop provided by the plantation for the purpose. Here, too, is where the drought has got in its deadly work, for it has so badly cooked the pasture that while there may be a plentiful supply of cattle, yet there is a decided lack of cattle which might be consumed in proper condition for the butcher, the supply of choice beef has been greatly curtailed through the failure of rain. This condition has also had much to do with the non-shipment of cattle to the Honolulu market. However, the breaking of the long drought has greatly improved the pasture land and the regular shipping will probably be resumed in the near future.

#### Management of the Cattle Ranch

The management of the cattle ranch is in the able hands of E. H. Edwards, who for the past ten years has laboriously and with commendable success, the satisfactory results which obtain today.

#### Labor Well Cared For

Manager Gibb gives his personal attention to the comfort of his workmen, providing his skilled labor with separate cottages equipped with every modern convenience and pleasant surroundings, while the unskilled labor is housed in neat cottages surrounded by the very latest in sanitary fixtures. An indication of the contentment of the labor on this plantation is manifested in the fact that not more than a dozen who enjoyed the bonus money quit their work. Inasmuch as there are subjects here from all parts of the globe, just as there are on other plantations, yet there seems to be that feeling of fellowship among the employees here, which applies to both skilled and unskilled workmen, that binds them in a kind of companionship which is a factor of the well regulated institution.

#### Company's Social Staff

Those responsible for the highly satisfactory condition of the plantation are: Manager George Gibb, Head Overseer A. A. Forey, Section Manager L. A. de la Nux (Hilo section), Head Bookkeeper F. A. Hammett, Assistant Bookkeeper L. Forrest, Engineer David Marine, Chemist and Sugar Boiler V. Marcellino, Field Overseer O. C. Wharton, Wharfinger J. Kachia and Physician Carl Hoffman.

## PRODUCTION COSTS MOUNTING RAPIDLY DURING WAR TIMES

### Six Cent Sugar Today No Better Than Four Cent Sugar In Days Before Big War

#### INCREASED EXPENSES FOUND UPON ALL SIDES

Forty-five Dollars a Ton Greater Cost of Marketing is Considered Conservative

Six cent sugar is not nearly so big as it sounds owing to the largely increased cost of production since the great war started and especially since the United States became a belligerent. This the various plantation companies see very clearly.

Further increase in the cost of producing and shipping sugar come as a result of announcements made this week of an increased freight upon sugar bags. This increase is \$65 a ton on the bags and almost doubles the former freight rate. But the cost of bags in California has also been raised so that the actual increase in cost is considerably greater and on the new cost and new freight basis the bags will cost the plantations here not less than 26 1/2 cents each. On May 27 last the cost was 13.43 cents so that in a little more than six months this expense has been about doubled. Before the war the cost was about eight cents so that for this particular necessity the cost has increased more than three times over.

It has been said that six cent sugar now is no better than was four to 4 1/2 cent sugar before the war and figures to show this are easily obtained from almost any of the plantations. Production costs have increased at least \$40 a ton, it is claimed, over the previous years. In setting at such increased costs the following figures have been given to The Advertiser.

#### How Costs Increase

Returning to the increased cost of sugar for the packing of the sugar for shipment it is found that \$3.20 a ton has been added, one of the smaller additions to costs that has come.

It is estimated that the seventy-eight percent bonus paid last year added a cost of \$20 a ton to production. During the coming year the bonus will not be so large under the new rates arranged and announced by the Planters' Association but they will add a cost of \$15 a ton at least making a total of \$35 a ton for these two items of \$18.20.

Fertilizer is an important matter to the producer for there is no where more than here where it is a necessity. The large increase in its costs adds \$11 a ton to the cost of producing sugar.

Freights to San Francisco have been raised from \$3 to \$7 a ton and to the Eastern markets by water to \$15 but little sugar is expected to go by water and almost all overland. The railroad and steamship freight for this routing is expected to be about \$22 a ton. As a result of the \$18.20 shipping of sugar to Cebu and to the East and adding to the \$7 rate twenty-one cents and to the \$22 rate sixty-six cents for the bills of lading tax, and dividing by the two figure \$14.03 is obtained while a similar method of figuring the old average rate gives \$5.75. Here is shown an increase in freights of \$8.15.

For the four items the increase in costs is found to be \$88.38 and is very conservative to say that the increase in the costs of everything the plantation requires has added more than \$1.02 to these costs. There is shown the increase of \$40 a ton, but it is claimed the increase will be found nearer \$60 than \$40.

Such increases are, however, over the pre-war costs and are not over the costs of last year. They were given to show a comparison of six cent sugar today with four cent sugar before the war.

#### Last Year and This

As compared with last year it will be noted that bonus payments will be reduced \$5 a ton, freight increases are \$1.18, bags \$3.20, and fertilizer, say, \$11.20. But it is an increase in costs of \$33.38 and other increased costs of all materials used will bring figures to not less than \$15 a ton increase.

These figures merely enter into the cost of production and do not by any means indicate all the expenses that will fall upon the companies. Where the earnings are within the terms of the so-called "Excess Profits" Law a further tax will fall upon the corporations which will tend to still further materially increase the net earnings which may be distributed among the stockholders in dividends.

These matters have all been considered by investors and upon the new basis has come the lower prices of sugar stocks, an adjustment of market prices to probable dividends.

See A. A. Forey, Section Manager L. A. de la Nux (Hilo section), Head Bookkeeper F. A. Hammett, Assistant Bookkeeper L. Forrest, Engineer David Marine, Chemist and Sugar Boiler V. Marcellino, Field Overseer O. C. Wharton, Wharfinger J. Kachia and Physician Carl Hoffman.

## Chinese Laborers May Soon Be In Island Fields

### Mainland Is Waking To Need of Laborers On Farms As Island Need Workers For Plantation Cane Fields

Several hundred plantation laborers have left the Islands since the bonus were paid and before the sugar crop is well under way a shortage of labor is likely to be felt in the Territory. Already it is felt to some extent in the outside Islands but has not yet been noticed on Oahu.

With the coming of the Filipino there has been an exodus of Spanish and Portuguese labor and departure of these races are to be noticed every year. It is hard to get any race that will work side by side with the Filipinos and that race does not remain permanently. During the latter part of the past year several hundred of them returned to their own islands and others went to the mainland. The Spaniards generally went to the mainland and so did the Portuguese who have left.

#### Filipinos Not Satisfactory

There is no getting away from the fact that Filipino labor is not giving full satisfaction in the Islands. The laborers who work steadily enough to do some of the work but who are largely responsible for such crimes of violence as are committed in the Islands. Violence will come the new labor supply.

#### Mainland Waking Up

From the mainland there is coming an increasing demand for the admission of Chinese labor during the war. Here in the Islands the desire for the admission of Chinese labor has been long in evidence. About a year ago representatives of the rice growers went to the mainland in an effort to get some action from Washington for the admission to the Islands of a limited number of Chinese laborers. Next resolutions came up in the legislature asking for their admission. At no time, however, have the sugar planters been aggressively urgent for this but it is not unlikely that they may soon join their voices with the others who see the need of such laborers.

#### Even from the Pacific Coast

Even from the Pacific Coast where first went up the cry under the leadership of Dennis Kearney "The Chinese must go," there is now being considered the advisability of admitting them once more. This is witnessed by the following despatch from Grass Valley, recently published by a Pacific Coast newspaper:

#### From Anti-Chinese Lips

"Prisoners of war would be valuable additions to the supply of farm labor; Chinese labor should be imported, for the duration of the conflict; wages should be standardized; and the whole situation should be surveyed, in advance of the 1918 crop, at the State Committee on Farm Labor announced today through its chairman, A. L. Wisker. The report says:

"War prisoners have to be fed in idleness, with food shipped from here whereas if put to work on this side of the Atlantic, they might become good citizens, at the termination of the struggle."

"Farmers are found to be as bitterly opposed as any other class to the introduction of laborers, regardless of nationality, who cannot, by assimilation, become part of the good citizenry of the nation," provided such introduction means permanent residence, at a sacrifice of American standards of living, but in the present crisis, the importation of labor of Oriental, or other nationality is demanded, and the Chinese are pronounced the best fitted for the work to be done.

"They should be deported at the close of the war, and their labor while here should be so supervised as not to reduce below a fair and reasonable point wages paid American labor, giving due consideration to the maintenance of the American standard of living."

#### Demand Is Growing

From other parts of the country come similar calls for farm help. In the East there has never been any strong sentiment against the Chinese as there was in the West. In that section of the country little propaganda would be necessary to secure their admission. Such opposition as remains is in the West and in the agricultural sections that is breaking up.

The following resolution has been introduced by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire looking toward Chinese immigration.

#### Resolution In Senate

"Resolved, That the committee on agriculture is hereby directed to make a careful investigation into the advisability of recommending legislation that will permit the importation of Chinese into the United States, under proper restrictions and regulations, during the continuance of the war."

#### Cuba is Also Looking Toward China

for help in its cane fields and it will not be surprising if the United States will soon be encouraging Chinese to enter the ranks of farm labor on the mainland as well as the cane fields of Hawaii.

#### Not Long Laborers

In these Islands the proposed 30,000 Chinese laborers would by no means permanently solve the labor problem. Past experience has shown that while the first generation would continue in the fields their children and grand children would not, but would enter into other ranks of business life for the Chinese have shown themselves desirous of education and satisfactory neighbors in Hawaii which the Filipinos are not showing.

## PROPOSED DRASTIC CONTROL OF SUGAR DOES NOT WORRY ISLAND PLANTATIONS

### How Food Administrator Will Reach Consumer Directly Is Not Quite Clear

Just what was the meaning of the Associated Press despatches from Washington published yesterday morning and quoting Food Administrator Hoover as recommending to the senate committee which is investigating the sugar shortage that the government should buy all new sugar and sell directly to the consumer is not clear to sugar experts in Honolulu as was shown by inquiries made yesterday afternoon. It is inferred that his purpose is to eliminate the middleman but not to eliminate the handling of sugar by the retail merchant. It is not assumed that his purpose is to set up a sugar distributing bureau in all communities, although this might be possible.

J. F. C. Hagans made a considerable study of sugar distribution on the mainland and said when seen yesterday that in any event Hoover proposed a big undertaking. For years the refiners have sought to eliminate the middleman and only recently the Associated Sugar Refining Company announced it would open its own distributing bureau.

#### Refiners Ask Orders

One great trouble with the plan to eliminate the middleman is that the retail merchant generally does the greater part of his purchasing on credit of some sort and has to have that credit extended to him by the one from whom he purchases. He has not always the bank credit as the middleman has. How the government will handle this phase of the situation Mr. Hagans does not quite see.

"If the government can handle the sugar distribution end of the business efficiently and in a too tightly bound world with red tape, all well and good," said a representative of Brewer and Company. "Of course we should like to see a success made of everything which the government undertakes."

## DEMAND FOR SUGAR SHARES INCREASES

### Market Stronger, Higher and More Active Than For Months Past

Sugar securities are once more coming into the limelight. After lagging in interest in the market and sagging in price for many weeks they have recently come to the fore in the transactions shown in the daily reports of the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange. There is nothing like the volume of business in them that was shown in the first half of the year 1918 but for the past few days the sales of listed securities have shown increases, prices have tended to harden and there has been evidence of increased demand.

Before, during and after the session yesterday there was a strengthening of the local market and this was especially to be noted in the "sugars." Evidence of it appears in sales of Ewa at 30, Oahu at 35, Olan 5 1/2, Pioneer Mill 30 1/2 and Waiaina 24 1/2. Further than this there has been a general marking up of quotations and there are more seekers for stock than there are sellers.

Other stocks that were strong were Hawaiian Pineapple which rose to \$26 a share and, in the unlisted market, Engelo Copper which sold up to \$4.55. As was reported in The Advertiser yesterday the investing public is returning to securities of which they have intimate knowledge from the attention which it was inclined to give to mainland securities and the way so of those which operates the larger moving picture houses of the country. Government control of the railroads is largely responsible for this.

A glance at the stock sheet of yesterday shows seven different sugar company stocks for which there are bids higher than the last recorded sale—and there are eleven where the asking price is higher. Sales of listed securities before and during the session were 743 shares and after the session the market continued strong, active and higher.

## AMUSEMENT COMPANY IS INCORPORATED ONCE MORE

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Consolidated Amusement company which operates the larger moving picture houses of the city. The company is capitalized at \$250,000 divided into 25,000 shares of a par value of \$10 each. The term of the incorporation is fixed at fifty years and the privilege to increase the capitalization to \$1,000,000 is given in the company's new charter.

The incorporators are Joel C. Cohen, Arthur Coyne, John H. Magoon, Alfred K. Magoon and Marmion M. Magoon. The charter under which the company formerly operated expired June 20 having run three years.

#### Not Long Laborers

In these Islands the proposed 30,000 Chinese laborers would by no means permanently solve the labor problem. Past experience has shown that while the first generation would continue in the fields their children and grand children would not, but would enter into other ranks of business life for the Chinese have shown themselves desirous of education and satisfactory neighbors in Hawaii which the Filipinos are not showing.

certainly but if this is tried it will certainly be a tremendous problem. Hoover seems to be having his troubles now and it would look as if this plan might add to them although he may have some plan by which the absolute control he advocates would eliminate some of the present difficulties."

#### Diffuse Old Department

It is suggested that perhaps Hoover's plan is to utilize the distributing departments of the refiners with government officials in supervision. In this way check might readily be kept on where all sugar sold would go.

Another suggestion is that Hoover desires that the retailer should buy sugar in only such small quantities as he is able to pay for in cash and in that way have all dealers under constant supervision and direct control. Industry Not Worried

So far as the industry in the Islands is concerned sugar agencies consider that it is immaterial whether or not the raw sugar be bought by the sugar commission and sold to the refiner, delivered to the refiners for refining at a certain price to the government and then distributed by the government, or sold by the growers to the refiner direct at a certain price made by the sugar commission.

One thing is evident from the despatches, from mainland newspaper articles and from letters recently received by local houses from the mainland. The sugar brokers see their probable elimination at hand and are lined up to a large extent against the food administration, the sugar commissions and the regulation of the industry as so far undertaken and some of the refiners are equally antagonistic, as for example Claus Spreckels. To see the opportunity for profiteering slipping away, to see their ordinary business taken from them is not a pleasant thing for them to contemplate and antagonism to Hoover and his plans and those of Rolph and his fellow commissioners are not satisfactory to them.

## PACIFIC MILL DOES GOOD FINANCE WORK

### Half of Bonds Paid Off and Other Half Refunded At Lower Rate of Interest

Excellent financial judgement shown almost a year ago is now saving the stockholders of the Pacific Sugar Mill Company \$17,000 a year. Action by the directors which brought this about was recently approved in a meeting of the stockholders. What the directors were then able to do they could not do now with money tighter and interest rates higher.

One year ago Pacific Sugar Mill had a bonded indebtedness of \$500,000, bearing six percent interest. Half of that indebtedness has been paid off and all of the bonds have been taken up, in place there being outstanding a quarter of a million dollars in certificates of indebtedness bearing interest at five percent.

The refunding of the debt of the Pacific Sugar Mill Company was done in this way, it is learned. The company received for the old mill which it sold and which was taken to Japan, \$125,000. To this there was added \$60,000 taken from the sinking fund and \$65,000 in cash from the earnings of the company. These three sums amounted to \$250,000 and with this half of the old bonded debt was retired. To replace the bonds the company was borrowed from the Bishop Trust Company \$250,000, through that company floating fourteen notes which bear five percent interest. On the \$250,000 bonds paid off there is now being saved \$15,000 a year while on the \$250,000 outstanding in notes there is being saved one percent or \$2500. It would hardly be possible at this time to liquidate a loan at that rate of interest owing to the changed conditions brought about by the war.

## SCHROEDER IS FIRED FROM JOB ON COAST

H. A. Schroeder, former secretary to Georg Raabe, formerly German consul at Honolulu, who is now in San Francisco awaiting the sentence of the United States judge on his plea of guilty to the charge of violating the neutrality of the United States in favor of Germany, has been dismissed from service with Harkfeldt & Co., in San Francisco. Schroeder was now credited as an employee of the Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Works in the San Francisco Branch. This is a subsidiary company of Harkfeldt & Co.

#### CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

These Tablets are intended especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are troubled with heartburn, indigestion or constipation they will do you good. For sale by all dealers. Bauson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement.